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Tree Peony Iro No Seki

BETTER PLANTS
.... by Farr

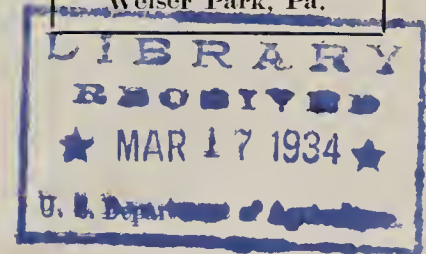
1934

FROM
The Farr Nursery Co.
WEISER PARK, PA.
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Permit No. 4
Weiser Park, Pa.



From the Home of Better Plants by Farr

Farr Nursery Co., Weiser Park, Pa.

1-55

To U S Dept of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, D C

Anna's Summer

Tree Peonies were first sold in China at 100 ounces of gold per plant; in France at \$460.00 each. They have been comparatively rare and choice since then.



Tree Peonies in the Garden are more than comparable to Works of Art in the Residence. To produce them, requires years of experience and painstaking effort. Their possession brings permanent and increasing beauty and value.

Tree Peonies at the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, Mass. Here are a dozen gardens, selected at random which include comprehensive collections of Farr's Tree Peonies. Mrs. Warren Bicknell, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Henry Burden, Cazenovia, N. Y.; D. M. Blair, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. W. S. Carpenter, Jr., Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Wm. K. DuPont, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Henry Ewing, Look-out Mountain, Tenn.; Mrs. Mary Healy, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Louise J. Kinney, Louisville, Ky.; John H. Perry, Irvington, N. Y.; Mrs. Arthur Scott, Media, Pa.; Sunken Gardens, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dorothy T. Vogdes, Bala Cynwyd, Pa.; Mrs. Arthur Bailey, Paxtang, Pa.

TREE PEONIES • The King of Flowers

In China, Tree Peonies are known as "Hwa Wang," "The King of Flowers" and other peonies are known as "Hwa Leang," "Ministers of the King."

Why Plant Tree Peonies?

History and Sentiment

Tree Peonies are so named because they are hardwood shrubs like Lilacs or Azaleas, etc. A more proper name might be "shrub" peonies but Chinese written records term them "tree peonies" back to 536 A.D. when they were the exclusive property of the Emperor, Japan imported them in 924 A.D.; has made most improvements since then and leads in world production today. England imported its first tree peony in 1787. Some American plants are known to be at least 50 years old.

Distinct Beauty

Tree peonies possess gorgeous color range as complete as the rose; size exceeding the largest dahlias; symmetrically double or gracefully single blooms with masses of golden stamens in the center. Crisp crepe paper-like petals.

Bloom Freedom

Tree Peonies bloom at an earlier age than most plants and more abundantly thruout their exceptionally long life. We are compelled to disbud one year old plants so as to improve growth and a two year planting is a mass of bloom. Shipping size plants are three years old and will bloom as soon as they have re-established their roots during one summer's growing season.

Permanence

A tree peony in Norfolk, England, when 80 years old, spread 15 feet, height 4 to 8 feet, bore 400 blooms, each 8 to 9 inches in diameter. Many Farr Customers have reported 100 blooms per plant on specimens purchased since 1913. The average rate of hardwood growth appears to be from 2 to 6 inches per year. Plants should last at least one's lifetime. Development is most rapid during the first 10 years. Three year plants bear 2 to 4 blooms, 6 year plants from 10 to 30 blooms, depending upon cultural conditions.

Hardiness

No winter protection is required or recommended except for the first winter after transplanting and tree peonies are hardy wherever the lilac thrives. It is best, however, to avoid windswept locations and to protect the plump and early bloom buds in case of late spring frosts. The South and East side of a wall, building or windbreak is a preferable location for best bloom, altho our crops are unprotectedly exposed to the windswept Lebanon Valley. In any event, tree peonies are harder than roses and not one-quarter as susceptible to pests and diseases. The only reason for their scarcity is due to the difficulties of producing new plants.

Transplanting Ease

Is due to their heavy and fleshy root system which resists evaporation and rough handling. The transplanting of tree peonies in our nursery is no more intricate or painstaking than that of evergreens or lilacs.

Early Bloom

Tree Peonies, at Weiser Park, begin to bloom on May 15 and continue until May 30. Moutan is the earliest variety and the yellow sorts are the latest. Other sorts bloom closely together. Herbaceous peonies bloom from May 30 to June 20. It will be noted, therefore, that in any locality, Tree Peonies will provide peony bloom for an additional two weeks.

Novelty

Tree peonies are perhaps the most desirable hardy plant which is still comparatively scarce and seldom found in most gardens. The reasons have been the scarcity of parent plants and the difficulty and expense of producing new ones. A tree peony is a mark of distinction to any garden.

How To Plant

Your tree peony wants to live for 100 years. Therefore, dig the holes extra wide and deep. Use good soil mixed with any reputable plant food and peat, or well-rotted cow manure, to refill. A three year plant should have a hole about two feet wide and two feet deep. Thoroughly mix 3 pounds of plant food or 20 pounds of cow manure with the soil. Refill the hole with firmed soil to a depth where tips of roots will rest, leaving the nursery row ground marking about an inch lower than the top level of the hole. Spread the roots and continue to "firm" the soil while adding it. Spring plantings should have a depression or dam around the plants to facilitate thorough watering during the first summer. Fall plantings should be slightly mounded so as to prevent injurious collection and freezing of water during the winter. Apply a four inch mulch of clean straw or hay around the plants and slightly beyond the root radius, after the ground is permanently frozen, for the first winter. Leave branch tips exposed. Apply a half inch layer of hydrated lime to top surface each spring for ideal results. Feed, cultivate and water the plants conscientiously, and your tree peonies will be a constantly increasing source of pride and enjoyment thruout your lifetime. In exceptional cases it may be necessary to spray for scale during winter or for Botrytis (an infrequent leaf wilt) during summer. We shall be glad to supply simple and effective remedies upon request.

When To Plant

The planting season coincides with both peonies and lilacs. In SPRING, like peonies and lilacs, they sprout early and should be ordered and planted early. Definite season, usually, March 15 to April 10th. In FALL, like peonies, they become dormant during early September and, like lilacs, can be safely planted until the ground freezes permanently. Definite season, usually, September 1 to December 1. Spring 1933 planting should produce good bloom by Spring 1934. Fall 1933 planting should bloom profusely by Spring 1935. Tree Peonies, like all long lived plants, require a summer's growth in which to re-establish their root systems. The time to order is whenever you think of it. A month's postponement in ordering may mean a year's postponement of bloom.

Where To Plant

A location sheltered from prevailing winter winds is the first preference. They prefer limed soil, good drainage and sunlight, remembering that partial shade will protect blooms from the sun; as background to perennial beds and rock gardens; along the foundation of buildings or walls; in beds or as specimens and accent plants by themselves. In combination with "pre peony" bloomers such as Tall Late Tulips, Lilacs, Early Irises, Rosa Hugonis, Azaleas, Spirea, etc., allow two feet of unobstructed clearance around tree peonies so that pruning against overcrowding may be postponed for many years. While they may spread as much as 10 or 15 feet in a hundred years, 4 feet apart is a good rule if planted by themselves.

Which To Plant

Our list of tree peonies, now available, follows. Descriptions are intentionally modest and limited because every variety is desirable and beautiful. Effusive descriptions would merely be so much reiteration. All you need do is select the color you prefer with the assurance that your garden will be graced by what will probably be your most prized garden possession.

Do not accept price as the criterion of beauty but rather as based upon the supply available. If you derive satisfaction from exclusiveness, the "yellows" may be worth \$1,000.00 to you because there are hardly 100 plants in the U. S. today but our price of \$50.00 does not, necessarily claim that they are ten times as beautiful as \$5.00 sorts. Only that they are much scarcer and much harder to produce and that deep yellow is an otherwise unattainable color in peonies.

Tree Peony List

There is no practical difference between the bloom season and growth rate of these varieties except that Moutan is exceptionally early and most rapid growing while the yellows are the very last to bloom and the slowest in growth.

SIZES

The value of a tree peony depends upon its rarity, not upon the size of the plant. The following prices apply on 2 to 4 year old plants which have already bloomed in our nursery. Many of them are "parent" plants which have been cut back for propagation purposes. If they appear stubby when received, remember that (a) you are receiving a "parent" plant; (b) that cutting back produces bushy plants; (c) that the stubbiness will disappear when spring growth develops; (d) that the roots have been unmolested and will produce that many more bloom sprouts for next spring; (e) that there will be no loss of time or bloom because, whether cut back or not, the shock of transplanting most any plant does not permit bloom the same spring it is received.

PRICES

Tree Peony prices are based entirely upon supply and not on size of plants or respective merit of bloom. Moutan and Iro No Seki are the best "buys" on the 1934 list since our prices are based on adequate stock. All plants are returnable at our expense if in any way unsatisfactory.

Akashi-gata—Semi-double Salmon	\$10.00
Banski—Double pink with darker shades	6.00
B. H. Farr—Sinale vivid cerise	10.00
Gosho-Kazura—Single shell pink	6.00
Haku-raku-ten—Semi-double pure white	10.00
Hanaguruma—Semi-double rose pink	6.00
Hana-No-Tsukasa—Semi-double lavender	6.00
Iro-No-Seki—Semi-double shell pink	5.00
Ivato-Kagami—Double clear pink	6.00
Kanada-Fuji—Double flesh	6.00
Kim Fukurin—Single bright cerise	7.50
La Lorraine—Double pure golden yellow	100.00
Michishiba—Single Rose pink	6.00
*Moutan—Single red. (See specimen offer)	3.00
Nippon Ko—Semi-double pink	6.00
Rueiban—Semi-double purple	10.00
Shiko-Den—Double deep rose pink	7.50
S. M. Corum—Double yellow and burnt orange	35.00
Shuchinka—Semi-double flesh; darker center	6.00
Tama-Uyo—Single clear pink	6.00
Tama-Usagi—Single pure white	10.00
Tsukasa-Jishi—Single rosy lavender	6.00
* 1 Iro-No-Seki and 1Moutan for	7.00

SPECIMEN MOUTANS

Description

Moutan blooms are single, exotic, vivid purple-red, with crepe-paper petals and golden stamens in the center. The earliest, most vigorous and most free blooming of all tree peonies.

Moutan is the Wild Tree Peony of Thibet and is easier to propagate than its hybrid descendants. With us, it now exists in ample quantity as part of our ambition to make tree peonies available to average gardens. Our stock is the largest in the Occidental world and we offer them in specimen sizes, accordingly.

These specimens are six to ten years old and have borne from 20 to 100 blooms each. They will produce equal and improving results for customers after one summer's root growth, following transplanting. All specimens are heavily rooted and heavily branched. Prices include careful packing and are the lowest ever applied in this country.

18-24 inch specimens at	\$4.00 each
24-30 inch specimens at	\$5.00 each
30-36 inch specimens at	\$6.00 each
36-42 inch specimens at	\$7.50 each

The Best Lilacs of 1933

Prof. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, once said, "the Best Dozen Lilacs are those which happen to be in the best bloom this year." We, once said, "we will never publish a list of the Best Dozen Lilacs because, each year we discover new tastes and new fancies." Repeated and insistent requests, however, oblige us to present the following list of "Twelve MOST OUTSTANDING Lilacs of 1933."

SINGLE, De Mirabel, Diderot, Mont Blanc, Pres. Lincoln.

DOUBLE, Belle de Nancy, Ellen Willmott, Hippolyte Maringer, Leon Gambetta, Marechal Lannes, Pres. Poincare, Thunbergi, Wm. Robinson.



A collection of French Hybrid Lilacs will give more real garden pleasure than almost any other shrub that you can grow. The picture is from the garden of George Staplin, Jr., Mannsville, N. Y. Plants by Farr. See Mr. Staplin's testimonial below. Recently acquired and complete collections of Farr Lilacs are attracting thousands of visitors for the City of Gloversville, N. Y. and Reading Museum, West Reading, Pa.

Quantity Discounts on Lilacs

5% DISCOUNT on Lilac orders exceeding \$9.99

8% DISCOUNT on Lilac orders exceeding \$19.99

10% DISCOUNT on Lilac orders exceeding \$49.99

HYBRID LILACS • Sentiment • Fragrance

Why Plant Hybrid Lilacs?

Because common and old-fashioned lilacs usually do not bloom for many years after transplanting, and until they attain mature age and large size. French Hybrids bloom when 18 inches tall, or immediately after they recover from the shock of transplanting. They also bloom more freely and more abundantly and are every bit as hardy and vigorous. They bear myriads of giant trusses by comparison, and include a wide range of colors. They require less attention than roses, evergreens or fruit trees.

Six-Point Guarantee

Every lilac we ship is guaranteed to be (1) full sized; (2) true to name; (3) strong and huskily branched; (4) liberally and fibrously "own rooted"; (5) free of blight and pests; (6) received in fresh, carefully packed, undamaged condition.

How To Plant

Plant similarly to tree peonies, except more deeply than any other shrubs, so as to encourage thrifty plants and new shoots—as much as 4 to 5 inches deeper than nursery-row ground markings. Avoid 99 per cent of transplanting failures by planting deeply and watering the plants copiously during the fall or summer after transplanting. Let water slowly trickle to the roots, or sprinkle for a half day at a time; daily drenchings do more harm than good. The water must soak to a 2-to-3 foot depth. Feed and cultivate for perfection. Spray with Sunoco Spray Oil (1 to 15 parts water) during late winter if any signs of scale are found. Trim and thin immediately after they bloom, if at all. Cut back when transplanting, for the immediate welfare as well as future bushiness of the plant. Add a half inch layer of hydrated lime to the feeding area once a year, for ideal results.

Where To Plant

Plant in a sunny and drained location; not in full shade or soggy places. All Hybrid Lilacs are equally hardy as far north as Alaska, and different varieties require identical culture. They prefer cold winters. Conventional and tasteful use and locations for lilacs include hedges, borders, beds, along foundations and as specimens. Gardeners are beginning to realize that a lilac hedge, not only serves the double purpose of bloom and screen but frequently costs no more than a privet or barberry hedge since it requires many less plants. For hedge, plant three to five feet apart. For other purposes plant eight to twelve feet apart depending on space available and combinations desired.

When To Plant

Lilacs sprout unusually early in spring. The spring shipping season is, therefore, short and orders should be placed early for shipment between March 1 and April 15th. The fall season begins after frosts cause dormancy during October, and continues until the ground freezes permanently in December.

Which To Plant

Because we have discarded more than 100 lesser varieties of lilacs you can order from our remaining list, according to your price and color preference, with the assurance that every variety here offered is a "master" lilac. All varieties are equally hardy. Type, color, bloom season, and rate of growth, as indicated, are the basis for selection. Our Display Garden includes a specimen plant, each, of the following varieties. Visitors invited. Bloom, about May 15.

Farr's List of Master Lilacs

Selected from Mr. Farr's collection of several hundred varieties, and from collections by Highland Park, Arnold Arboretum, Mr. John Wister, Dr. J. H. McFarland, Koster, Lemolne, Turbat, etc.

E. indicates Early bloom; E.M., Early Midseason; M., Mid-season; L.M., Late Midseason; L., Late.

S. indicates Slow growth; A., Average growth, and V., Vigorous growth.

Single Lilacs

- Bleantre, Deepest powder-blue, E.M., A., 2-3' at \$1.00; 3-4' at \$1.35; 4-5' at \$1.85.
- Charles X. Bluish violet-red. M., A., 3-4' at \$1.00; 4-5' at \$1.50; 5-6' at \$2.25.
- Comte de Montebella, Even-toned shapely light sky-blue. M., A., 2-3' at \$2.50.
- Congo, Bright wallflower-red. M., A., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$2.00.
- DE MIRABEL, Distinct dark blue-violet. L., S., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$2.00.
- DECAISNE, (Decorative) Clear, lightest blue. L.M., A., 2-3' at \$1.00; 3-4' at \$1.35; 4-5' at \$1.85.
- Diderot, Extra large; rich claret-red. L., S., 2-3' at \$1.50.
- Edmond Bossier, Deeply cupped; dark red. L., S., 3-4' at \$1.35; 4-5' at \$1.85.
- Hugo Koster, Light lilac-blue. E.M., A., 3-4' at \$1.50; 4-5' at \$2.00.
- Jan Van Tol, Scarce; Largest trussed white. M., A., 2-3' at \$2.00.
- Josikaea, A light pink species, blooming several weeks after other Lilacs. Attractive and distinct foliage. V., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.00; 4-5' at \$1.50; 5-6' at \$2.25.
- LAMARTINE, Very free-blooming pink lilac; extra-early species. V., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.00; 4-5' at \$1.50; 5-6' at \$2.00.
- Lucie Ballet, Coppery pink; distinct from all lilacs. L.M., A., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.85; 4-5' at \$2.25; 5-6' at \$3.00.
- Ludwig Spaeth, Best-known dark red. L., A., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.00; 4-5' at \$1.50; 5-6' at \$2.25.
- Macrostachya, Tenderest pink. Extra fragrant. M., A., 18-24" at \$2.00.
- Microphylla, A lately imported and rare species which blooms regularly and freely in early fall as well as in spring. Dwarf and bushy habit; ultimates 5 ft. Lilac pink, very fragrant. 2-3' at \$3.00.
- Mirabeau, Like Lamartine, but deeper pink. 3-4' at \$1.00; 4-5' at \$1.50; 5-6' at \$2.00.
- MME. F. MOREL, Extra free large and long-stemmed; lilac-pink. L., V., 3-4' at \$2.00; 4-5' at \$2.50; 5-6' at \$3.00.
- MONT BLANC, Giant; pure white. L.M., A., 2-3' at \$1.00; 3-4' at \$1.35; 4-5' at \$1.85.
- Persica Rubra, (Persian Lilac). Free; loose trussed; pink species. M., V., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.00; 4-5' at \$1.50; 5-6' at \$2.00.
- President Lincoln, Darkest clear blue. M., A., 3-4' at \$2.50.
- REAUMUR, Dark satiny carmine. L.M., V., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.85; 4-5' at \$2.25.
- Ronsard, Early species. Blue with white eye. V., 4-5' at \$2.00; 5-6' at \$2.50.
- Vestale, Stately hyacinth-trussed white. M., A., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$2.00; 4-5' at \$2.50.
- Volcan, Darkest ruby red. L., S., 2-3' at \$1.00; 3-4' at \$1.35.

Double Lilacs

- Adelaide Dunbar, Compact; Irregular; slender; red. L.M., A., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.85; 4-5' at \$2.25.
- Alphonse Lavallee, Slender; long stems; blue-violet. M., A., 4-5' at \$1.85.
- Acubifolia, Lilac, fading blue. Leaves green and yellow. L., S., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.85.

- BELLE DE NANCY, Free blooming; extra fragrant lively pink. M., V., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.00; 4-5' at \$1.50; 5-6' at \$2.00.
- Berryer, Long trussed mauve. E., V., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.00; 4-5' at \$1.50; 5-6' at \$2.25.
- Carmen, Early plump mauve pink. M., 3-4' at \$1.35; 4-5' at \$1.85.
- Charles Joly, Old favorite; deep red. L., V., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.00; 4-5' at \$1.50; 5-6' at \$2.00.
- Charles Sargent, Heavily spurred and incurved; violet-blue. L.M., A., 2-3' at \$1.00; 3-4' at \$1.35; 4-5' at \$1.85; 5-6' at \$2.50.
- Condorcet, Billowy trussed ashy blue. M., V., 4-5' at \$2.00.
- De Saussure, Compact; slender; Dark purple-red. M., A., 3-4' at \$1.85; 4-5' at \$2.25.
- EDITH CAVELL, Cream, fading pure white. Extra fragrant. L., A., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.85; 4-5' at \$2.25.
- ELLEN WILLMOTT, Billowy, double; best white, cream buds. L.M., V., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.85; 4-5' at \$2.25.
- Emile Gentil, Plump truss; clear cobalt-blue. L., A., 3-4' at \$1.85; 4-5' at \$2.25.
- Georges Bellair, Compact; billowy; wallflower-red. M., A., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.85; 4-5' at \$2.25.
- Henri Martin, Long-stemmed; blue-lavender. L.M., A., 3-4' at \$1.85.
- Hippolyte Maringer, Billowy Blue, centered white. L., A., 2-3' at \$1.00; 3-4' at \$1.35; 4-5' at \$1.85.
- Jean Mace, Plump and billowy; blue. L.M., A., 3-4' at \$1.85; 4-5' at \$2.25.
- Jeanne d' Arc, Cockled; stamenless; slender; white. L., V., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.85; 4-5' at \$2.25; 5-6' at \$3.00.
- Katherine Havemeyer, Pink buds, opening blue. L.M., A., 3-4' at \$1.85.
- LEON GAMBETTA, Best double pink lilac. M., V., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.85; 4-5' at \$2.25.
- Marc Michell, Like Pres. Poincare but bluish pink. M., A., 4-5' at \$1.75; 5-6' at \$2.00.
- Marechal Lannes, Best violet-blue. Extra-large plants. L., V., 18-24" at \$1.50.
- Michel Buchner, Blue, fading to pink. M., V., 4-5' at \$2.00.
- Mme. Casimir-Perier, Free White; yellow stamens. M., V., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.00; 4-5' at \$1.50; 5-6' at \$2.25.
- Paul Thirion, Best Claret-red. Long stems. M., A., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.85; 4-5' at \$2.25; 5-6' at \$3.00.
- PRESIDENT FALLIERES, A darker Leon Gambetta. L., V., 2-3' at \$1.00; 3-4' at \$1.35; 4-5' at \$2.00.
- President Grevy, Compact; long-stemmed, soft blue. L.M., V., 2-3' at \$1.00; 3-4' at \$1.35; 4-5' at \$1.85; 5-6' at \$2.50.
- President Lonbet, Extra dark red. E.M., A., 3-4' at \$1.35; 4-5' at \$1.85.
- PRESIDENT POINCARRE, Giant; compact; best red and blue. M., V., 2-3' at \$1.25; 3-4' at \$1.50; 4-5' at \$2.00; 5-6' at \$2.50.
- President Vigor, Long trussed ashy blue. L.M., A., 2-3' at \$1.00; 3-4' at \$1.35; 4-5' at \$1.85; 5-6' at \$2.50.
- THUNBERGI, Compact; rich red and blue. L., V., 2-3' at \$1.50; 3-4' at \$1.85.
- VAUBAN, Extra free blooming; pink and blue. E., V., 4-5' at \$1.50; 5-6' at \$2.00.
- Victor Lemoine, Unusually compact; azure-blue. M., A., 3-4' at \$1.50; 4-5' at \$2.00.
- Vivian-Morel, Clear deep violet-blue; white eye. M., A., 3-4' at \$1.85.
- Waldeck-Rousseau, Pink, with white center. L., A., 2-3' at \$1.00; 3-4' at \$1.35.
- WILLIAM ROBINSON, Compact; pink, fading blue. L.M., V., 3-4' at \$1.35; 4-5' at \$1.85; 5-6' at \$2.25.

WONDERFUL PLANTS

Andrew McCurdy to whom I had the lilacs sent and who does the planting in our flower garden tells me the lilac plants purchased from you were the finest he ever transferred. Bertha P. Haldeman, Marietta, Pa., Nov. 7, 1933.

In 1917 after visiting Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., I thought I would have a lilac garden of my own. The next spring I bought several varieties. Later, I was given your address by the Assistant Supt. of Parks at Rochester and have since been buying of your firm until I have 119 varieties of lilacs mostly from your nursery and am more than well pleased with them and your dealing with us. Nearly all have bloomed the same or the next year after I received them. George Staplin, Jr., Mannsville, N. Y.



A Japanese Cherry, from Farr's, one year after planting in Conrad Weiser Historical Park. Variety Ichioy. Farr's Japanese Cherries are featured in comprehensive collection at: City Park, Sunbury, Pa.; Italian Park, Harrisburg, Pa.; Civic Planting, Danville, Pa.; State Reformatory, Honesdale, Pa.; Laureldale Cemetery, Laureldale, Pa.; Cherry Drive, Wyomissing, Pa.

Japanese Cherry List

Amanogawa. Columnar or pyramidal; fragrant, double, light pink flowers, late in the season. Fine for formal effects, 4-5' at \$3.00; 5-6' at \$4.00.

Benfingen. Double, pink flowers in late April; branching habit, 4-5' at \$2.00; 5-6' at \$2.75.

Gioki. Low and spreading; flowers double and light pink with a most unusual greenish cast, 5-6' at \$3.00 each.

Ichioy (Hizakura). Double, light pink flowers. Attains a height of 20 to 30 feet, 4-5' at \$2.00; 5-6' \$2.75; 6-7' \$3.50.

Mt. Fuji. Pure white; large, double flowers which completely cover the tree, 4-5' at \$2.25; 5-6' at \$3.00.

Naden. One of the finest of the late-flowering pink varieties; double, vigorous growth, and desirable for street planting, 3-4' at \$1.50; 4-5' at \$2.00; 5-6' at \$2.75.

Okumyako. Semi-double, pink; 4-5' at \$2.00; 5-6' at \$2.75.

Yoshino. Light pink, slightly fragrant flowers in early April, in clusters of five. More than 800 of this variety are planted about the Tidal Basin in Washington, D. C. A vigorous grower, attaining a height of 25 to 50 feet, 4-5' at \$2.00; 5-6' at \$2.75.



Photo of Malus Atrosanguinea in Conrad Weiser Park several years after planting. Note dense low growth and myriads of blooms producing cloud like effect. Many specimens of this size are available for immediate effect.

Flowering Apple List

Aldenhami. Originated in the gardens of Hon. Vicary Gibbs, at Aldenham, England, and introduced by Lemoine about four years ago. Flowers are rich red, similar in form to Purpurea. Exceedingly free flowering, 4-5', \$2.00 each.

Arnoldiana—(Arnold Crab). Early. Semi-double, pink flowers on long, red stems. Useful for Landscape work. Yellow fruit, 4-5' specimens, \$1.25 each.

Atrosanguinea—(Carmine Crab). One of the best. Brilliant carmine blooms, fading to pink, completely hide twigs and foliage and last two weeks, 4-5' specimens, \$1.25 each.

Bechteli—(Bechtel's Crab). Double; pink; fragrant; late-flowering. Possibly the best known of all the Crabs, its popularity gained because of freedom of bloom, hardness, color, and fragrance, 4-5' specimens, \$1.25 each.

Purpurea—(Purple Crab). Foliage, bark, flowers, and fruit red. Abundant flowers on long stems, submerging twigs and branches, 5-6' specimens, \$1.50 each.

Sargentii—(Sargent Crab). Dwarf; spreading. White blossoms and laden with cherry-like clusters of small bright red fruit. Very ornamental, 3-4' specimens, \$1.50 each.

Scheideckeri—(Scheidecker Crab). Abundant, semi-double, pink blooms on young trees, increasing in beauty each year, 4-5' specimens, \$1.25 each.

Toringo—(M. Sieboldi). Somewhat like M. Sargentii, but a more vigorous grower. White flowers; quantities of showy red fruit, loved by the birds. Low-growing. Good for low hedge, 4-5' specimens, \$1.25 each.



DR. STOUT'S NEW HEMEROCALLIS CINNABAR
To produce blooms equal to the choicest Lily, with the hardy and fool-proof qualities of the Day Lily, is the goal of the Hemerocallis Hybridizer. Dr. A. B. Stout, of New York Botanical Gardens, has achieved the greatest strides in this direction. Hundreds of his existing seedlings have superior merit but it is our mutual determination that their introduction shall be governed by extreme conservatism and, thus far, only 5 varieties have been selected for general distribution. Cinnabar, illustrated above, and four other Stout seedlings are listed below.

Hemerocallis--Daylilies

WHY? For rare beauty, rich coloring and charming grace of form; For fragrant display and cut flowers from late May until mid August; For unsurpassed hardness and freedom from disease and insect pests; in most any soil and climate; For clean and decorative foliage from spring until winter; In the place of Lilies which have failed you

HOW? Holes large enough to accommodate the roots. Spread roots and work soil around them. Set a bit deeper than ground mark level of nursery row. Hill and mound slightly for drainage.

WHERE? In the perennial background or shrub foreground; As specimens or in beds and masses by themselves; Along pools and streams; In sun or semi-shade, in damp or dry locations.

Cinnabar (Stout) Fine delicate shade of brownish red. Up to 18 flowers on one stem, 2½-3'. Sepals and petals strongly gold-glistening. July. Bloom spreads 5" and recurving. Throat is cadmium-yellow, outer half of petals sprinkled with rich fulvous red. \$2.00 each.

Fulva Maculata Large fulvous type flowers in late July on 4 foot stems. A late and taller improvement on our naturalized Europa Daylily. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Golden Bell (Wallace) Pale apricot orange flowers very full and of fine substance. Trumpet shaped. 3 feet. July. \$2.00.

Gold Dust A dwarf type 18-24" high blooming in late May and June. Flowers light orange, cadmium yellow. Light green foliage which is attractive all summer, 50c each.

Flora Plena A double flowering form of the common Daylily. Orange with fulvous red. 3-4'. July. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Mikado (Stout) Flowers of striking color contrasts. Large spot of mahogany red in each petal contrasts sharply with the rich orange of the rest of the flower. July. 3 feet. \$2.00 each.

Middendorffii Pure orange flowers in early June commend this variety. Semi-dwarf habit. Fragrant. A fine comparison for late Iris. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Ophir (Farr) Dark golden yellow flowers, 5" across on stems 3½ to 4' high. Very floriferous from July to early August. Received "Award of Merit" Royal Horticultural Society of England. Wisley Field Trials 1931. \$1.00 each.

Royal Splendid yellow medium size flowers in July and early August, 3 feet. \$1.00 each.

Sovereign Similar to Gold Dust in habit with pale chrome-yellow flowers, shaded brown on outside. Neat foliage. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Sir Michael Foster Clear yellow flowers with trumpet shaped throats, measure 5-6" across. Blooms earlier than Ophir in July. 3 feet. \$2.00 each.

Soudan (Stout) Resembles the early Lemon Daylily (H. flava) but blooms in July. Broad petal flowers of clear empire-yellow have waxy margins. Very floriferous and an excellent summer sort. 2½-3 feet. \$2.00 each.

Vesta (Stout) Deep orange flowers with glistening gold sheen. Open flowers have a spread of more than 4". Semi-dwarf habit with fine foliage. Flower stems about 8" above the foliage level. Holds up well in hot weather. July. \$2.00 each.

Wau-Bun Stout Large flower of light cadmium yellow, slightly sprinkled with faint traces of fulvous red, abundantly gold-glistening. Petals are large and broad with ends slightly twisted. A pleasing characteristic found in no other daylily. Late June and July, 3 feet. \$2.00 each.

Citrusa Hybrids (Unnamed) A marked improvement on old type hemerocallis but not considered distinct enough for naming and introducing. Tall and large lemon colored. Late summer blooming. A bargain for mass display and cut-flowers. 25c each; 5 or more at 18c; 25 or more at 15c; 50 or more at 12c.

Dr. Stout's Hemerocallis Collection

One each of the 5 Stout seedlings, listed above, amounting to \$10.00, for \$9.00. Two collections for \$17.00; f. o. b. Weiser Park.

Miscellaneous Irises--May and June

Aurea. Large, deep golden yellow, 48". Mid-June	1.00	.75
Cristata. Perennial Iris, Mid-May. 4"	.35	.20
Kochi. Darkest purple, Mid-May	.35	.20
Lord Wolsey. Rich Violet, 38". Mid-June	.25	.15
Pseudacorus. Yellow Water Iris, 48". June	.35	.20
Semele. Darker than Shiraz. Early May	.50	.30
Shiraz. Veined purple and bronze. Early May	.50	.30
Versicolor. Blue Water Iris, 30". June	.35	.20

Japanese Irises--June and July

Once the exclusive property of the Mikado, Japanese Irises are now available to every plant-lover. North of Philadelphia, planting should be made during spring only; otherwise they are easy to grow and maintain. There are practically 1000 names and numbers of Jap Irises, with many synonyms and duplicates. There is also the fact that mixed plantings of Jap Irises are generally most effective. We have thrown most of our large collection into mixture and offer them at 5 for \$1.00; 10 or more at 15c; 25 or more at 12c. Visitor's selection, from mixture, 35c each.



Iris Bloom--April to July

TALL BEARDED IRISES--May and June	Each	2 or More	
		Each	Each
Alcazar. Violet and purple, 40" M.	.25	.15	
Ambassadeur. Purple and maroon. 42" L.	.35	.20	
*Annu Farr. White, frilled light blue, 36" L.	.25	.15	
Ambigua. Smoky reddish brown, 30" L.	.35	.20	
*Apache. Distinct coppery red, 22" L.M.	.25	.15	
Archeveque. Velvety violet-purple, 24" L.M.	.25	.20	
Argymis. Yellow and red, 40" L.	.25	.15	
Athene. Neat white, 28" L.M.	.25	.15	
Aurea. Chrome-yellow, 24" L.	.35	.20	
Ballerine. Pearl-blue and violet, 40" L.	.35	.20	
Bolingbroke. Large, pure white, 27" M.	.35	.20	
Bruno. Dark purple, 40" L.	1.00	.60	
B Y Morrison. Violet and purple, 33". L.	.35	.20	
Cardinal. Lavender and prune-purple, 40" M.	1.00	.35	
*Cattleya. Bright clear pink, 27" M.	.35	.25	
Cecile Minturn. Large; free; rose-pink, 30" M.	.25	.15	
Citronella. Gold and maroon, 36" L.	.35	.20	
Cluny. Pale lilac-blue, 45" L.M.	.50	.40	
Col Claudet. Smoky copper and crimson.	.25	.15	
Crusader. Large; clear blue, 42" L.	.25	.20	
Dream. A solid, clear soft pink color, 36".	.25	.15	
Duke of Bedford. Violet black-purple, 36" M.	.35	.20	
Duke of York. Exquisite soft mauve. Prolific	.35	.20	
Ed Michel. Deep red, 30" L.	.25	.15	
Fairy. White, suffused blue, 36" L.M.	.25	.15	
Flammenschwert. Yellow and brown, 36" M.	.50	.35	
Flavescens. Tall, soft yellow, 30" L.	.25	.15	
*Georgia. Soft cattleya-rose, 30" E.	.25	.15	
Gold Imperial. The finest deep yellow, 33" M.	.50	.30	
Halo. Blue and violet, 36" L.M.	.25	.15	
Hanadai. Light violet and deep purple.	.25	.15	
*Inca. Yellow and Plum, 18"	.25	.15	
Iris King. Yellow and Maroon, 24" L.	.25	.15	
Isoline. Lilac and rose, 36" L.M.	.25	.15	
Kashmir White. A beautiful pure white, 48"	.50	.35	
*Juniata. Late; tall; clear blue, 48" L.M.	.25	.15	
La Neige. Ivory-white, 24" L.	.25	.15	
Lady Byng. Rosy Lavender, 34" L.	.25	.15	
Leut A Williamson. Violet and purple, 42" M.	.25	.15	
Lohengrin. Cattleya-rose, 36" L.	.25	.15	
Lord of June. Large; violet-blue, 40" M.	.35	.20	
Louise. Yellow and plum, 30" L.M.	.25	.15	
Ma Mic. White, edged blue, 30" L.M.	.25	.15	
Magifica. Violet and reddish violet, 40" L.M.	1.00	.75	
*Mary Barnett. Best light blue, 40"	1.50	1.00	
*Mildred Presby. White and purple, 30" L. M.	.50	.30	
Montezuma. Dotted brown, 24" L.	.25	.15	
Morning Splendor. Red-purple, 42" L.	.35	.20	
Myth. Large, clear blue, 36"	.25	.15	
Opera. Red-lilac and purple, 33". L.	.35	.20	
Pallida Dahmatica. Lavender-blue, 40" L.	.25	.15	
Pioneer. Red-purple self, 42" M.	1.00	.60	
Princess Beatrice. Deep, clear lavender, 40"	.35	.30	
Prosper Augier. Bronzy red, 36" L.M.	.25	.15	
Prospero. Pale Lavender and red-purple, 48" L.	.25	.15	
*Quaker Lady. Lavender and yellow, 30" L.M.	.25	.15	
Queen Caterina. Pale lavender, 38" L.	.25	.15	
Queen of May. Pink, 30" L.M.	.25	.15	
Rhein Nix. White and blue, 30". L.	.25	.15	
Roseway. Tall; red-pink, 36" L.	.35	.20	
Ruby Perry. Uniform dark rose, 36" L.	.35	.20	
*Seminole. Rich velvety crimson, 30" L.M.	.35	.20	
Shekinah. Lemon-yellow, 36" L.	.35	.20	
Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau. Rich purple, 40"	.75	.50	
Steepway. Reddish fawn and brown, 48" M.	.35	.20	
Sweet Lavender. Rose-Lavender, 42" L.	.35	.20	
Tai Mahal. Uniform pure white, 38" M.	.50	.30	
Titan. Violet-blue, 48" M.	1.00	.75	
White Knight. White, 24" L.	.25	.15	
*Wyomissing. Cream-white and pink, 28" L.M.	.25	.15	

* Indicates B. H. FARR Seedlings.

Dwarf Irises--April

First of the Irises to bloom; late April and early May, before and with tulips. Splendid for rockeries, borders and massing. Multiply into colonies. Plants prefer sun and drainage.

Atroviolacea. Deep violet purple.	.25	.15
Blue Bird. Blue and Violet.	.35	.20
Blue Stone. Violet blue and purple.	.25	.15
Compacta. Violet and dark blue.	.25	.15
Cyanea. Red-purple.	.35	.15
Excelsa. Clear yellow.	.25	.15
Florida. Cream-yellow.	.25	.15
John Foster. White.	.25	.15
Lurida. Dark bronze-red.	.25	.15
Pumila Alba. White.	.25	.15
Pumila Purple. Clear Purple	.25	.15

Siberian Irises--June

The most delicate and elegant of all the small-flowered Irises. They have narrow, grassy foliage, with tall stems and flowers of various shades of blue, with gold and white markings. Very free-blooming and one of the best for cutting. Bloom with and after the Germanica types.

	Each 2 or More	
	Each	Each
Emperor. Clear deep blue, 48"	.25	.15
Grandis. Violet, reticulated white, 36"	.35	.20
Laetia. Milky White, 36"	.35	.15
Perry's Blue. Bright China blue, 48"	.50	.30
Purple King. Darkest purple, 36"	.25	.15
Snow Queen. White, 36"	.35	.20

QUANTITY PRICES ON IRISES

Applicable only on plants of the same variety. Not on lists of "one each."

25c varieties; 10 or more at 10c
35c varieties; 10 or more at 15c
50c varieties; 10 or more at 20c



Only top grade plants produce top grade Rose Gardens. Farr Roses are all selected, Grade one, two year old, field grown plants. The best quality available at any price. See our six Months Guarantee on back cover.

An Up-to-Date List of the Best Roses

All 2 Yr. Old, Field Grown, Grade 1, Plants

DISCOUNTS AND QUANTITY RATES

10% Discount on 10 or more roses of any kind.
15% Discount on 25 or more roses of any kind.

Autumn—Red and orange tones in the buds; opening double bright yellow, streaked red. **\$1.00 each.**
Betty Uprichard—Copper red, opening salmon pink with deeper copper pink outside. Spicy fragrance **75c each.**
Charles K. Douglas—Long pointed buds of clear, unfading red; large semi-double flowers. **75c each.**
Countess Vandal—Coppery pink and gold, extra long pointed buds. Plant Patent No. 38. **\$1.50 each.**
Dame Edith Helen—The most fragrant pink rose. Shapely buds on long strong stems. **75c each.**
Duchess of Wellington—Tapering buds of golden orange slowly opening. Sweetly fragrant saffron. **75c each.**
Edel—Approaches close to the ideal white rose. Vigorous growth. Very large fully double blooms. **75c each.**
Edith Nellie Perkins—Long pointed buds; large double salmon pink; inside golden orange; few thorns; splendid foliage. **75c each.**
E. G. Hill—Maroon red bud; opening large velvety crimson. **75c each.**

Etoile de Hollande—Deep velvety crimson; perfect buds opening to large double blooms. **75c each.**
Francis Scott Key—Large double crimson. **75c each.**
Frau Karl Druschki—Hybrid Perpetual. Long, snow white buds shaded pink, opening perfectly double. **75c each.**
G. A. Van Rossen—Yellow, strongly shaded copper pink. **\$1.00 each.**
Golden Dawn—Large pointed buds of bright yellow, tinged red. Flower large, unfading. **75c each.**
Independence Day—Flaming yellow buds shaded copper and brown. Strong upright habit. **75c each.**
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria—Creamy buds; blooms perfect, snowy white; tinted lemon center. **75c each.**
Lady Porteviot—Golden yellow, deepening to rich apricot. Long buds. **75c each.**
Margaret McGredy—Prolific orange scarlet. **75c each.**
Mary Hart—The blood red Talisman sport. Plant Patent No. 8. **\$1.50 each.**
Miss Lolita Armour—Coppery flowers with a reddish orange tinge. **75c each.**
Miss Rowena Thom—Impressive deep rose pink with a yellow base for each petal. Long stems. **75c each.**
Mme Butterfly—Tender pink, tinted gold near base of petals. **75c each.**
Mme Jules Bouche—Superb white, shaded light blush at center. **75c each.**

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough—Enormous pure pink with clean light yellow at base of petals. **75c each.**
Mrs. A. R. Waddell—Beautiful tapering buds of yellowish copper opening to nearly single cupped blooms of bronze pink and apricot. **75c each.**
Mrs. E. P. Thom—Deep lemon yellow. Long buds **75c each.**
Mrs. Henry Bowles—Very fine clear pink. **75c each.**
Mrs. Henry Morse—A perfect two toned pink. **75c each.**
Mrs. Pierre S. duPont—Golden yellow almost orange. Long pointed buds and holds color. **75c each.**
Olympiad—Glowing orange red with a golden tinge at the base. **\$1.00 each.**
Pres. Herbert Hoover—Combination of cerise pink, flame, scarlet and yellow. **75c each.**
Radiance—The most popular pink rose. **75c each.**
Red Radiance—More nearly light crimson than red, otherwise exactly like Radiance. **75c each.**
Rev. F. Page Roberts—Long shapely buds of Indian yellow, washed with deep carmine which spreads as the buds unfurl. Perfect form, long stems. **75c each.**
Roslyn—Beautiful tapering buds and large double flowers of golden yellow; deep orange shading on reverse of petals. **75c each.**
Sensation—Handsome buds with large blooms of very deep blackish maroon. **75c each.**
Souvenir—The Golden Talisman. Plant Patent No. 25 **\$1.00 each.**
Souv. De Claudius Pernet—Striking sunflower yellow. **75c each.**
Talisman—Orange, yellow and rose red in irregular proportions, varying with every bloom. **75c each.**
Willowmere—Long tapering coral red buds, flower a glowing shrimp pink with gold at base. **75c each.**

Climbing Roses

Blaze—A hardy, vigorous, everblooming scarlet red. Seldom out of bloom all summer. Plant Patent No. 10. **\$2.00 each.**
Dr. Huey—Dark crimson. **70c each.**
Dr. Van Fleet—Large pale pink on long stems. **70c each.**
Golden Climber (Mrs. Arthur Curtis James)—Hardy yellow, semi-double, on 12-15" stems. Blooms June, July, September, October. Plant Patent No. 28. **\$2.00 each.**
Jacotte—Bud large deep orange apricot. Semi-double blooms in clusters. **\$1.00 each.**
Kitty Kininmonth—Large, brilliant, ruffled semi-double blooms of fadeless pink, yellow stamens. **\$1.00 each.**
Mme. Gregoire Staechelin—Crimson buds opening to extremely large pearl pink blooms. Frilled petals and strong stems. **75c each.**
New Dawn—Blush pink. Similar in every way to Dr. Van Fleet plus continuing to bloom every month from June till fall. Plant Patent No. 1. **\$1.50 each.**
Pauls Scarlet—Vivid unfading scarlet; large open clusters. **70c each.**
Scorchers—Ruffled semi-double brilliant scarlet rose on long stems. Two distinct flowering periods and blooms are produced on and off until late fall. **\$1.00 each.**
Silver Moon—White with brilliant yellow stamens **70c each.**

Terms and Six Months Guarantee

SIX MONTH GUARANTEE

Besides guaranteeing trueness to name and safe arrival, we will replace *without charge*, F.O.B. Nursery, any failures within six months after planting, if you think we or the plants were, in any way, at fault; provided the account is settled within regular 30 day terms and report of failure is made within the six month period. You are to be the sole judge as to whether or not we should replace without charge. Please do not hesitate to report the slightest possible experience which might discourage your continued patronage or the recommending of Farr plants to your friends.

CASH DISCOUNTS

3 percent for payment with mail order before plants are dug. 2 percent for payment within 10 days after plants are shipped or called for.

CHARGE ACCOUNTS

We are glad to extend 30 day terms to established accounts. Also to open new accounts, via references, if order amounts to \$10.00 or more. On first orders, for less than \$10, please send Cash with Order, less 3 percent.

QUANTITY RATES

The 10 rate is applicable on 5 or more plants of one single variety; the 100 rate on 25 or more. Five or 25 different irises, peonies, etc., are not priced at the quantity rate; they must be of the same single variety; *i.e.* 5 Iris Seminole or 25 Peony Festiva Maxima.

SHIPPING METHODS

Farr plants are specially and freshly dug for each order and shipping seasons are limited to spring and fall, when plants are leafless or dormant, without recourse to cold storage methods.

Orders should be placed during winter and early spring for shipment or delivery when the ground opens; or during summer and early fall for shipment as soon as plants become dormant. Prices are F.O.B. Weiser Park and delivery or shipping costs, will be added to invoice or collected at destination.

TRI-GEN, Insect Spray and Fungicide

This complete Rose Garden Spray Treatment—Tri-Ogen—offers the first definite mildew and black spot control combined with an insecticide. It kills all insects, including the sucking and leaf-eating types. It remains on foliage, repelling subsequent attacks.

IN FOUR SIZES:

A. Small Kit (makes 16 qts.)	\$1.50	C. Large Kit (makes 32 gals.)	\$ 6.00
B. Medium Kit (makes 64 qts.)	\$4.00	D. Estate Kit (makes 128 gals.)	\$20.00

Tri-Ogen has been officially adopted for the Garden of 6000 Roses at the Century of Progress, Chicago.